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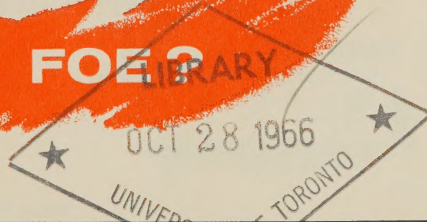
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FIRE SAFETY

in the home



FRIEND or FOE?



The Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and Commissioners urgently requests you, for the safety of your home and family, to read and follow the minimum rules for fire safety given in this booklet

DEATH BY FIRE

In the newspapers, on television and radio, news of death by fire reaches you almost every day. About 600 people lose their lives each year in Canada as the result of fire—most of them children.

To most of us, these news announcements seem remote. It won't happen to us! The difficulty is that we cannot make the connection between death by fire in someone else's home, and the common causes of it in our own—the heating equipment that won't work properly, the careless smoking habits and the overloaded electrical wiring. We cannot make the connection until fire breaks out. By then it is too late.

DEATH BY FIRE is almost always preventable, but the prevention has to be done before the fire starts. Read this booklet now and check the fire prevention in your home. It will be too late when fire breaks out.

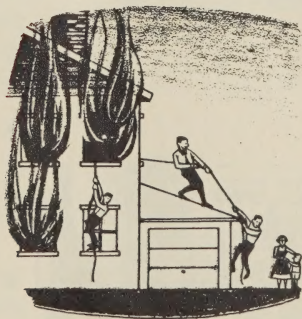
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IF FIRE BREAKS OUT

- ▶ **SHOUT "FIRE"** to arouse the household and neighbourhood.
- ▶ **OUT YOU GO.** Save lives by getting everyone out of the house.
- ▶ **SUMMON THE FIRE DEPARTMENT** only after all are out — from a street fire alarm box, if available, or telephone from a neighbour's house.
- ▶ **FIGHT THE FIRE** from outside the house if it's at all dangerous inside. No property you may attempt to save is worth your life.



PLAN IN ADVANCE



- Have your plan of escape from fire worked out in advance. Everyone should know the plan, and the reasons for each part of it.
- Alternate escape routes are a “must” because one or more of the ways out may be blocked off by fire.
- Escaping from one-storey buildings is relatively simple — there are alternate routes through any of the windows to the outside. But remember, storm and screen windows may be difficult to get through. Make sure there is something such as a chair available to smash them out.



- Two-storey buildings require more planning because the stairway may be blocked off by fire, smoke or hot gases. Be prepared to use upper windows, perhaps to the roof of an adjacent building by having ladders strategically located, or by means of a rope with knots at every 2 feet anchored to the inside of window.

- Remember, in the event of a fire during sleeping hours, a closed bedroom door may save your life.
- If conditions permit, gather everyone together into one room before attempting to escape. Children are easily lost in the confusion.

- When escaping **NEVER** open the window before the door is closed behind you. This cuts down the draft which would help to spread the fire into your area of escape.

- Fire drills should be carried out often enough so that everyone’s role becomes automatic.

- Methods of evacuating children and sick or aged persons should be specially studied.

- Everyone, including children, should know how to telephone the Fire Department and the number to call.

- If in doubt, have your local fire chief check over your escape plan with you.



IN CASE OF FIRE

▶ **SHOUT “FIRE”** to arouse persons nearby if you see fire, or smell smoke or gas. If you believe the fire to be in a room, a cupboard or in a basement section, keep the doors closed. Quickly shut any doors and windows that will help confine the fire, cut down the draft and prevent spread of deadly gases. This will give everyone more time to escape.

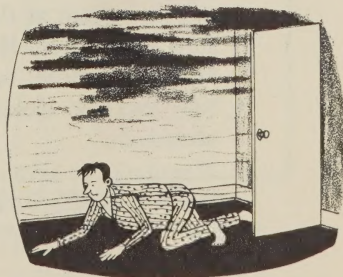
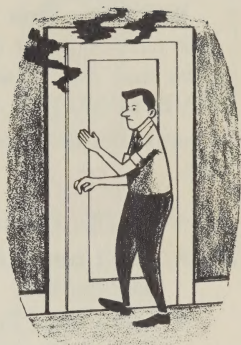
▶ **DO YOU GO** — Save lives by getting everyone out of building involved as quickly as possible.

- Don't wait to dress yourself or children — wrap them in blankets.
- If you have to go upstairs or away from exits to rescue children and you are unable to return to the ground floor or if you are otherwise trapped, get to a room with a window, quickly shut the door between you and the fire, and shout for help. Don't jump from upper storey windows except as a last resort — wait for help.
- Remember, the air is usually better near the floor in a smoke-filled building.

▶ **SUMMON THE FIRE DEPARTMENT** by telephone only after all are out.

- Never go back into a burning building. It can be totally involved in flame in seconds.
- Try to hold the fire in check with equipment at hand while the fire department is responding. Fight the fire only if you are not endangered.
- Don't waste time or your life.
- Give some thought NOW to the chances of being involved in such a crisis and make plans on how escape can be made.
- Make sure you can open windows easily, especially in freezing weather, or have something available such as a chair or other heavy object to smash them out.
- Have fire drills and make them an affair for all.

Be sure everyone knows what to do.



HOW TO FIGHT HOME FIRES

When you blow out a match you extinguish a fire. It is easy to do at this stage. However, small fires can grow and join to destroy an entire city. **THE FIRST FIVE MINUTES ARE VITAL.**

Keep calm, don't panic! Remember each fire is different.

CLOTHING FIRES:

- Don't run, it fans the flame. Act quickly to smother the fire.
- Make them lie down then roll them up in a rug, coat or blanket with the head outside.
- Gently beat the fire out. Give burn or shock first aid.

COOKING FIRES (involving fat, grease or oils)

- Turn off the stove or appliance and cover the pan, or close the oven, or
- Pour baking soda on the fire or
- Use an approved type of fire extinguisher.
NEVER USE WATER! It will spread the flame.

ELECTRICAL FIRES (motors, wiring, etc.)

- Unplug the appliance if possible.
- Use an approved type of fire extinguisher or throw on baking soda.
NEVER USE WATER on live wiring or you may get an electric shock.

FIRES IN ORDINARY COMBUSTIBLES

- Keep near the door so that you can escape if necessary.
- Stay low out of heat and smoke.
- Aim a stream at the **BASE** of the fire. For floor fires sweep from the edge in, for wall fires sweep from the bottom up.
- Stay outside closets, attics, etc. and shoot the stream in.
- Ventilate the area only after the fire is out.
BUT REMEMBER, if the fire is large, get out and close the doors behind you.



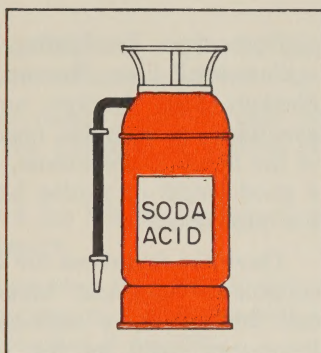
FIRE EXTINGUISHERS

and their effective uses



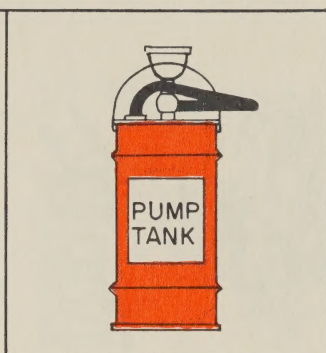
CLASS 'A' FIRES

Wood, Paper, Coal,
Textiles, Rubbish.

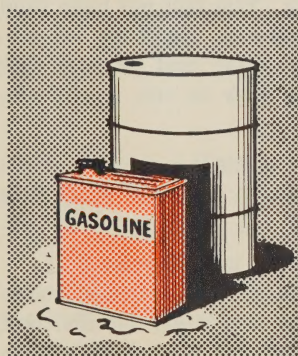


SODA ACID

Hang on hangers or set on brackets on shelves so that top of extinguisher is not more than 5 feet above the floor.

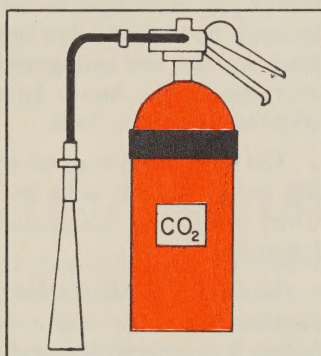


PUMP TANK



CLASS 'B' FIRES

Flammable liquids,
Oils, Greases, Paints.



CARBON DIOXIDE

Hang on brackets supplied by the manufacturer so that the top of the extinguisher is not more than 5 feet above the floor for 10 lbs. or small sizes. Larger sizes may be 3½ ft. from floor.

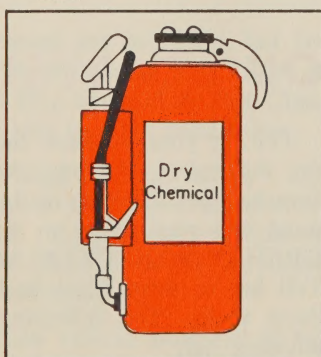


DRY CHEMICAL



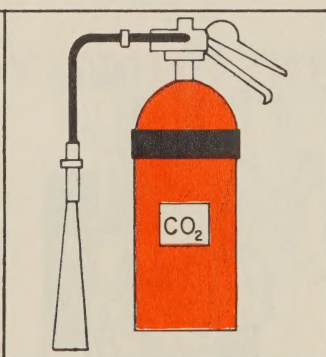
CLASS 'C' FIRES

Live electric equipment,
Motors, Wiring,
Appliances.



DRY CHEMICAL

Hang on brackets supplied by the manufacturer so that the top of the extinguisher is not more than 5 feet above the floor for 10 lbs. or small sizes. Larger sizes may be 3½ ft. from floor.



CARBON DIOXIDE



Home-type fire-fighting tools are very effective against small fires. Brooms, or mops soaked in water, blankets, rugs, buckets and garden hoses are good examples. A threaded hose connection on each floor of the house (in bathroom, kitchen and basement) and a good length of garden hose properly coiled is good fire protection.

There are numerous fire extinguishers on the market suitable for home use. Make sure that it is a type listed and labelled by a nationally recognized fire testing laboratory, such as the Underwriters' Laboratories. Otherwise you cannot be sure it is reliable.

Home fire-fighting equipment will not be of any help unless you know how to use it. You will not have time to learn how after a fire breaks out. Read the instructions on the fire extinguisher *NOW* and be sure that everyone in the house knows how to use it and the other equipment as well.



The equipment is of no use unless it is in good working order. Check with the dealer or your local Fire Chief regarding maintenance of your type of extinguisher.

DO NOT RISK YOUR LIFE unless it is to save another life. The house can always be rebuilt, and unless it is a small fire you probably cannot extinguish it by yourself anyway.

INSTRUCT YOUR BABYSITTER



During your absence the babysitter is responsible for the safety of your children and your property. Impress upon her that in the event of fire, the first and most important thing to do is to **GET THE CHILDREN OUT QUICKLY AND STAY WITH THEM.** Tell her to wrap them in blankets, not take time to dress them. The following rules will assist you in advising her:

- Show her through your house so that she will be familiar with each part of it.

- Be sure she knows the quickest way out for the children if she has to get them out because of fire.
- Show her the alternative escape routes in case the regular route, such as the stairway, is blocked off by fire.
- Show her how to control the heating equipment in case this should be necessary.
- Give her the telephone number of a nearby friend who can come to her assistance quickly, as well as one where you may be reached if possible.
- She must call the Fire Department as soon as possible from a neighbour's house.



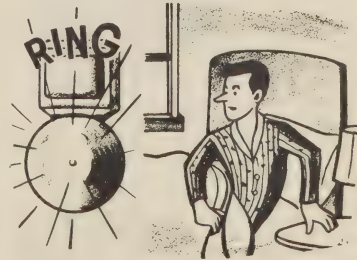
FIRE DETECTION EQUIPMENT

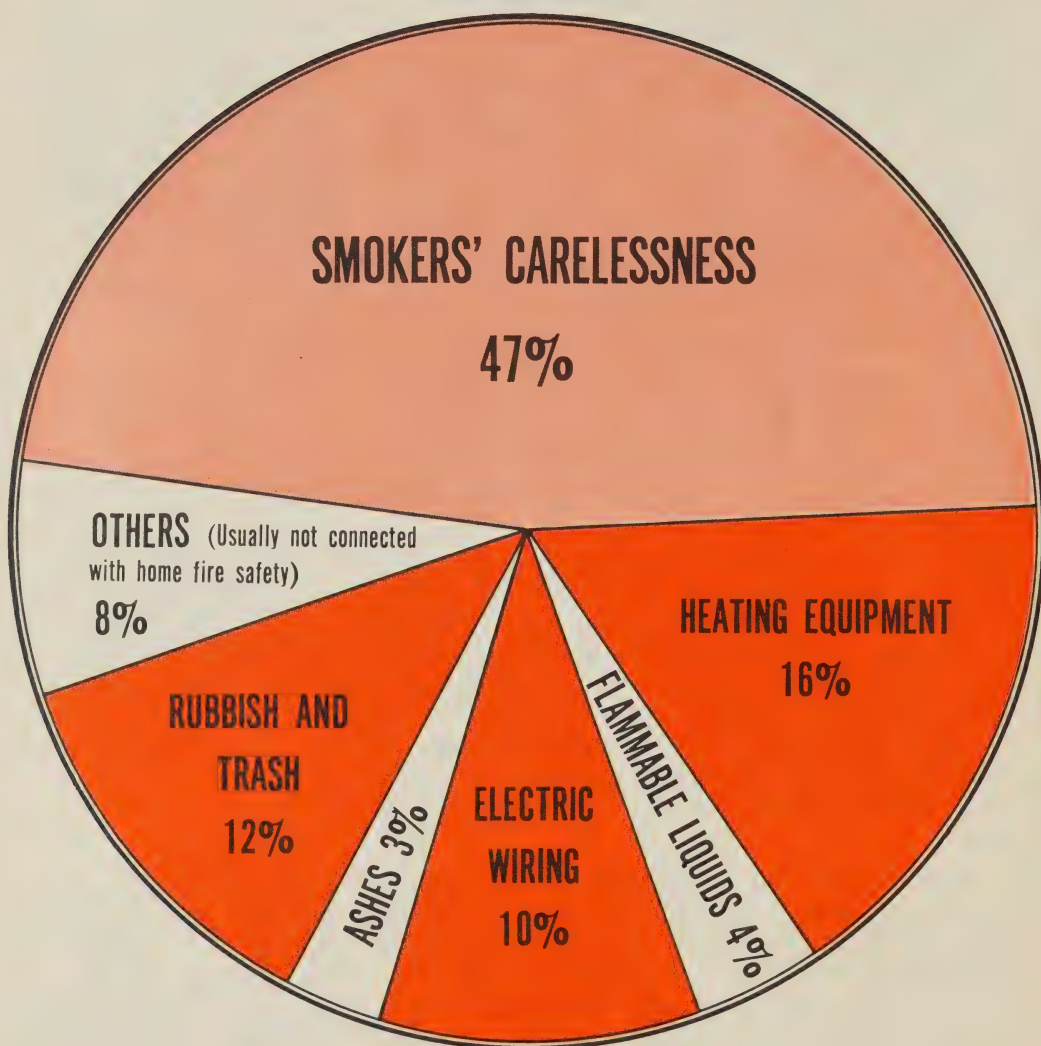
You can obtain a fire detector and alarm system for your home which will ring an alarm bell to warn you when fire breaks out. If you have this equipment installed, it is necessary for the alarm to be loud enough to waken anyone in the sleeping quarters under all normal conditions. Alarm systems should be tested frequently to make sure they are kept in good working order.

Several house alarm systems are available, but before buying one, check with your local Fire Chief or the office of the provincial Fire Marshal or Fire Commissioner to determine the best type for your house.

Beware of racketeers using “scare tactics” and “horror pictures” calculated to arouse parents into installing fire alarm systems. Report such fraudulent practices to your local Fire Chief or to the provincial Fire Marshal or Fire Commissioner.

If you do obtain an alarm system, don't let it lull you into a false sense of security. It only warns you when fire breaks out — it does not prevent fire or put it out.





FIRES IN CANADA

(by known causes)

PREVENT FIRES IN YOUR HOME

The origin of most home fires is heating equipment, electrical equipment, careless smoking and matches, flammable liquids, or rubbish and trash. Check the following to see that your home is made fire safe.



SMOKERS' CARELESSNESS

(Causes 47% of all Canadian Home Fires)

If you are a careless smoker remember that you have no right to let your personal habits endanger the lives of others.

DEVELOP SAFE HABITS

- Never smoke in bed.
- Use only approved type ash trays which are made of non-combustible materials and designed so that the cigarette, if left burning, will fall into the tray. If you have any other types of ash trays in your house, use them with caution.
- Never empty ash trays with smouldering cigarettes, cigars, or pipe ashes into a wastebasket or garbage can.
- Check all rooms and furniture such as chesterfields before going to bed to make sure that no one has left a cigarette burning.
- Keep all lighters and matches where children cannot reach them.
- Keep "Strike Anywhere" matches in a covered metal container. An article dropping on these matches, or even dropping the box, can light them.
- Be sure the match is out before you throw it away.
- Remove matches from pockets of stored clothing.

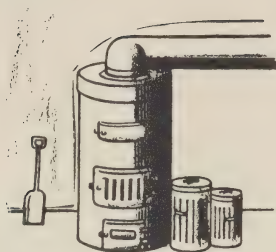


HEATING EQUIPMENT

(Causes 16% of all Canadian Home Fires)

Most of us have a friendly affection for a stove we can warm our hands over. We feel much the same about the furnace that keeps us warm in freezing weather. But remember, that friendly furnace can also take your life — your safety depends on the heating equipment being correctly chosen, installed and maintained.

Play it Safe



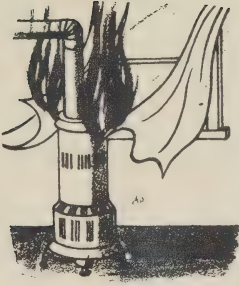
- Nationally recognized testing laboratories, such as those of the Canadian Standards Association, the Underwriters' Laboratories and the Canadian Gas Association test and label most oil and gas-fired heating equipment to accepted safety specifications. Look for their label on equipment — it is your guarantee it has gone through rigid safety tests.
- Check for defects. Heating systems require cleaning and inspection by a competent technician at least once a year. This should be done preferably at the beginning of the heating season to ensure that the equipment and controls are clean and functioning correctly. A small investment in having your unit checked protects your home and family.



- Provide adequate clearances of equipment from combustible materials. Although most municipalities have regulations to guide the installation of heating and cooking equipment, some rural areas lack such guidance.

Clearance requirements vary with different types of heating and cooking equipment. Modern kitchen ranges, for example, have an insulated outer covering, and can be placed near the combustible wood of a kitchen counter. The old-time wood stove is an example of a heating device which gets almost as hot on the outside as it does on the inside. If in doubt call your Fire Chief for advice.

- Clothing, curtains and other combustible materials should be kept well away from heating devices.

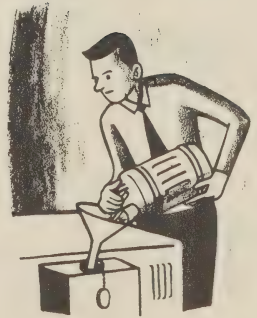


- Ventilate the heating area. An adequate air supply is necessary for the safe operation of all heating equipment.
- Look for stability when buying portable appliances. Buy one which cannot easily be tipped over if jarred.
- Consider escape routes when locating heating appliances. Keep them out of normal escape routes to doorways which might permit safe exit for you and your family in case of fire.
- When lighting wood and coal stoves use paper and kindling — **NEVER FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS.** Many Canadians die every year by using gasoline or kerosene for this purpose.

OIL SPACE HEATERS

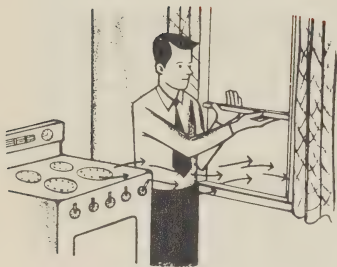
(Including portable heaters and cookers)

- Purchase clean, first quality fuel oil. Dirty oil and oil contaminated with gasoline is dangerous.
- Fill oil tanks with care. Use a funnel and safe metal container with pour-spout to reduce the chance of spills. Turn the heater off and allow it to cool before filling so that any spilled fuel will not ignite. If the oil is cold, leave space in the tank for it to expand when it reaches room temperature.
- Read your operating instructions. Never turn oil "ON" and leave stove unattended before being *SURE* the burner is ignited and adjusted for steady operation.
- Store fuel safely. Keep drums outside, away from the building.
- Keep appliances level and clean. Leaks can be avoided if tanks and equipment are level and secure.



GAS EQUIPMENT

If you have any reason to suspect gas leakage, **OPEN THE WINDOWS IMMEDIATELY**. Gas mixed with air in the right proportions can form a mixture so dangerous that the flicking of a light switch or dialing of a telephone can set off a powerful explosion.



- Do not use an open flame or operate the light switch.
- Check to see if any burner valves are open or pilots extinguished. If so, shut them off.
- If you cannot locate the trouble, **LEAVE THE WINDOWS OPEN** and **CALL YOUR LOCAL UTILITY OR GAS COMPANY** — from a neighbour's house!

- If you do not have a modern gas range with automatic lighting, first light your match before turning on the gas and be sure that the burner is fully and correctly lighted without burn-back.
- Keep curtains, towels, paper and other combustible items away from burner surfaces. It is not a toy for children to play with.

Liquefied petroleum (L.P.) gas includes propane, butane and mixtures of the two. It is commonly referred to as propane, L.P. gas, or bottled gas, but is also known by various trade names. It is widely used for cooking and heating.

L. P. Gas is supplied to consumers in specially-designed cylinders approved by the Board of Transport Commissioners or by tank truck to a bulk storage tank on the consumer's premises.

It is handled and stored as a liquid under pressure but it is used as a gas. In the gaseous state it is as dangerous as natural gas and has the hazardous property of being heavier than air. Thus if there is any leak in the system, the gas will accumulate in low areas. Good ventilation is, therefore, vital.

All equipment — appliances, piping, cylinders or tanks must be installed by trained personnel in accordance with the Canadian Gas Code and provincial or local regulations.

Both L.P. gas and natural gas have no smell, but an odourant is added so that leaks can be detected. Familiarize yourself with this odour. If you suspect a leak, immediately close the main fuel supply valve and call your dealer to make the necessary repairs. Never use a flame to check for a suspected leak.

- When you work with gas always **THINK** very carefully before you **ACT**.

INCINERATORS

Although the most satisfactory solution to the rubbish disposal problem is the regular collection of rubbish, where such facilities are not available, incinerators should be used.

The most satisfactory incinerator is built like a wood-burning stove. Spark arresters are essential. Incinerators constructed like an ordinary wire basket are almost as hazardous as an open fire.

Incinerators should be located so that sparks will not endanger buildings, fences, grass or woodland. Regardless of where located, they should never be used when there is a strong wind nor left unattended.

They must not be connected to vents designed for venting gas equipment only.



OTHER HEATING DEVICES

Toasters, electric irons, griddles, percolators and other similar appliances are also heating devices which must be handled with care. If you use them on wooden tables or under wooden cabinets, feel the wood after they have been in operation a short time. If the wood is too warm to touch it should be covered with non-combustible material such as a metal asbestos sheet or the appliance should be used elsewhere.

Construction such as kitchen cupboards are often placed over a kitchen stove and in such cases a clearance of at least 18 inches should be provided.



MASONRY CHIMNEYS

We all know that a chimney carries smoke out of the home. But we must remember that it also carries heat — and sometimes flame. Therefore, if it is not properly built and maintained you are exposed to serious danger by fire.

WHY RISK A HOME?

- Masonry chimneys should be built of solid masonry units or reinforced concrete not less than 4 inches thick, and lined with approved fire-clay flue liners.



- Masonry chimneys should be built from the ground up. Chimneys which are built on brackets fastened to the wall part way up are unstable and susceptible to cracking.
- Combustible construction such as wooden walls should not come in contact with the chimney.
- A cleanout opening should be provided at the base secured with a tight-fitting metal door.
- Chimneys should be inspected every year and repairs made when required. A crack or a loose brick could let flames into your sleeping area.

FACTORY-BUILT CHIMNEYS

Factory-built chimneys are a recent development and are approved for use by most authorities. They come from the factory in sections which can be assembled, eliminating the need for construction on the job.

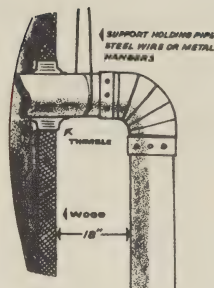
Check on installation requirements with your provincial or municipal authority. Also, use only those which have been approved by a nationally recognized laboratory such as the Underwriters' Laboratories and use it in accordance with the conditions of the listing.

GAS VENTS

Gas vents are factory-built flues intended for venting certain gas-fired appliances where the temperature of the flue gases is relatively low. They should not be used for coal, wood or oil-fired appliances which produce higher flue gas temperatures.

SMOKE PIPES AND STOVE PIPES

- Maintain a clearance of at least 18 inches between the smoke pipe and combustible material such as wooden construction.
- Take smoke pipes down and clean them at least once a year, preferably in the Spring when the heating season is over. If the stove or furnace is used the year round, they should be cleaned twice a year.
- Acid from the soot causes holes in the smoke pipe. If you don't keep it in good repair, you are certain to have a fire.
- Joints and seams must be securely fastened and substantially smoke tight.
- Your smoke pipe should be as short as possible and run directly to the chimney and be properly supported by steel wire, or metal hangers.
- Pipes should be fastened to the chimney to ensure that they will not pull out or be pushed in so far as to reduce the draft.
- If in doubt about any safety problem concerning your heating equipment, consult your LOCAL FIRE CHIEF.



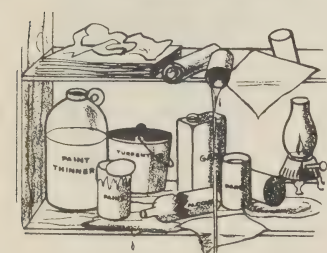
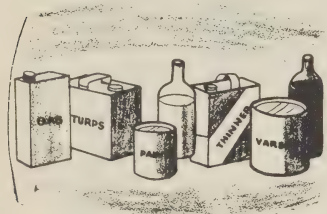
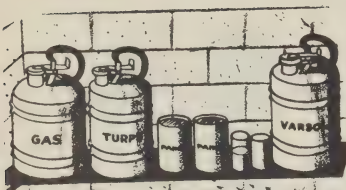
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

(Cause 4% of all Canadian Home Fires)

Would you permit a few sticks of dynamite to lie around your Home? Ridiculous? Many of us, by the careless use and storage of flammable liquids, expose ourselves to a similar situation.

Flammable liquids are very dangerous, but with a little knowledge of their proper care and handling, the danger can be controlled. Know the names of the most common flammable liquids: gasoline, naphtha, kerosene (coal oil), paint thinners, turpentine and varsol.

DON'T PLAY WITH DYNAMITE



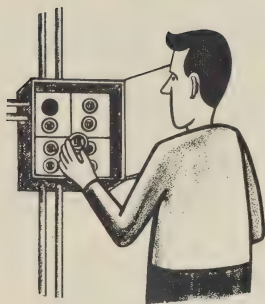
- Use non-flammable cleaners wherever possible. Liquids labelled non-flammable by a nationally recognized testing laboratory such as the Underwriters' Laboratories will not burn.
- Never store flammable liquids in glass or plastic containers. If you were to drop the glass container and the liquid spilled on the basement floor a source of ignition may end your life. Store them in metal cans painted red and prominently identified as to contents. Standard safety cans with tight covers that shut automatically are preferred.
- Never use flammable liquids to start wood or coal stoves. Take extreme care when lighting charcoal briquettes in outside barbecues and use only approved type fuels.
- Do not keep large quantities of flammable liquids on hand.
- Use only non-flammable cleaners to remove spots from clothes.
- Paints and varnishes are also flammable liquids capable of quickly turning a tiny flame into a roaring fire. Partly used cans of paint should be stored carefully with the lid on firmly so that vapours will not escape.
- The contents of spray type cans such as hair sprays are frequently highly flammable. In use the cans could become a "blow torch" if ignited by a cigarette or other similar source of ignition. Never throw a used container in a fire—they could act like a bomb!

ELECTRIC WIRING

(Causes 10% of all Canadian Home Fires)

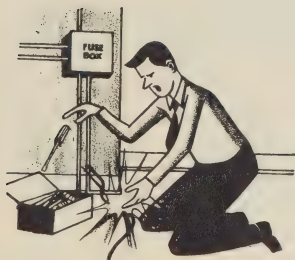
Everyone is annoyed when a fuse "blows". It happens once in a while and it's something you have to get used to.

Regard it as a serious danger signal. When fuses keep blowing it indicates that your house wiring, or some part of it, is overloaded. Something should be done about it at once.



PROTECT YOUR HOME AND FAMILY

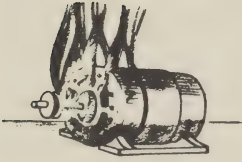
- Fifteen ampere fuses are the maximum that should be used in lighting circuits. The use of heavier fuses may overload the wiring, and cause it to heat. This if allowed to continue, will certainly cause a fire.
- Check the overloading yourself. One 110-volt house circuit fused at 15 amperes, will safely handle 1500 watts of power devices. Add the wattage figures on lamps, motors, electric irons, refrigerators, stoves, etc. If they add up to more than 1500 watts that particular circuit is overloaded. Call a qualified electrician and have additional circuits installed if necessary.
- Never put pennies behind fuses which keep blowing. This is the electrical equivalent of Russian Roulette — it's bound to fire — some time.
- Call a qualified electrician for all electrical repairs and new work. This is not a “do-it-yourself” job.
- There may be only a few electric circuits in old houses, and too few to accommodate the number of electrical appliances in use. Have the house wiring checked. It costs money to install a new circuit, but it costs even more money to re-build a house.
- Keep switch boxes and fuse boxes closed — don't use them for shelves.



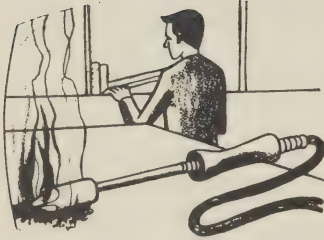
ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

We have become so used to electrical living that we take our electrical devices too much for granted. Electrical cords are a good example. People walk on them, overload them, yank them out of sockets, children play with them, and some of them are even chewed on by mischievous pets.

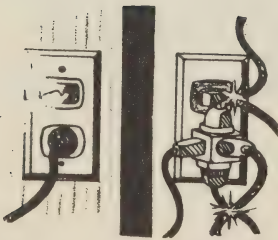
FOLLOW SAFE PRACTICES



- Buy only those electrical appliances which have the approval label of the Canadian Standards Association.
- Electric motors are dangerous if they are not oiled periodically and kept free of dust and lint. Use a vacuum cleaner to clean out the air vents on the motor, but turn off the power first.



- Always use a non-combustible insulated pad, such as asbestos, with electric irons, soldering irons, and other such heated devices.
- When cords become frayed, repair them or replace them immediately.
- Never place cords under rugs or carpets. Cords should not be hung on nails, over piping or behind radiators.
- Beware of "Octopus" wall outlet fittings, which will allow five or six extension cords in a single socket designed for one or two.
- If the insulation covering on an electric cord becomes hard and brittle, it is a danger signal. The cord is being overheated, possibly by overloading or by short-circuiting. If you cannot find the trouble, call a qualified electrician.



- If you notice the lights dimming when one of the electric motors in your house starts up, it is another danger signal. It is a sure sign that the circuit is overloaded and that the motor should be shifted to a separate circuit.
- Do not place the back of a T.V. or radio against other furniture. The back of a set contains heat vents and set become dangerous if the air cannot circulate through them.

ASHES

(Causes 3% of all Canadian Home Fires)

There are only two safe places for ashes. In the furnace that created them, or in a metal container with a tight-fitting lid.

FOLLOW THE RULES:

- Never put ashes in cardboard cartons or wooden boxes.
- Even metal containers should be kept well away from combustible materials.
- Never lay ashes out to cool — let them cook in a metal container with the lid on.
- Remove the ashes from your stove or furnace regularly. A clogged ash pit is dangerous and can cause a gas explosion.



RUBBISH AND TRASH

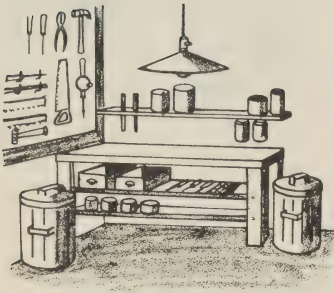
**(Causes approximately 12% of
all Canadian Homes Fires)**

Almost everyone collects rubbish and trash. For your fire safety dispose of as much unused material as you can and store the remainder, safely.

CLEAN UP EVERY WEEK



- Collect and dispose of rubbish and trash regularly, at least once a week as part of the house cleaning. Take a hard look at all articles "that may be of use some day". Some may qualify for the weekly garbage collection.
- Always keep rubbish and trash away from heating equipment. Basements, attics, closets, storage rooms and the "do-it-yourself" work bench should also receive special attention. For these areas, an annual clean up in the Spring is not enough. They should receive periodic attention, especially in the Fall before the heating season starts. Remember, the garbage can also become very dangerous if it is not cleaned up regularly.
- Paint rags should either be destroyed or stored in a covered metal container. They catch fire by spontaneous ignition.
- Clean up outside as well as inside. Rubbish, dry weeds and leaves are readily ignited and are all definite fire hazards. They should be kept at least 20 feet away from the house.



NOW

Try the Fire Safety Test

A FIRE SAFETY TEST

Can you answer "yes" to all these questions? Questions which receive a "no" answer indicate potential danger spots which need prompt attention and correction. Inspect your home yourself — today!

IN CASE OF FIRE

- Is the number of the nearest fire department posted near the phone?
- Have you instructed your family in a plan of action if fire breaks out?
- Have your family been instructed and drilled on the location of exits from the house and how to close all windows and doors in case of fire?
- Do you keep exit routes clear — especially of such things as room heaters and stoves which might start a fire and block your escape?
- Are bedroom windows large enough and unobstructed to serve as emergency exits?

CARE OF CHILDREN

- Do you make it the rule never to leave small children alone or unattended?
- Do you show your babysitter the escape routes from your home, and give instructions on the right way to call the fire department?
- Do your babysitters (and you!) know the first rule of safety in fire emergencies: Get everybody out fast, and don't go back in?
- Are your children trained to keep a safe distance from flame and spark sources?

ELECTRICAL

- Has wiring been checked by a qualified person since installation?
- When new appliances were added to the load, was wiring inspected and any necessary new wiring installed by a qualified electrician?
- Do you check your fuse box regularly to see that only specified "sizes" are being used?
- Are all electrical appliances in good condition; are they being properly operated?
- Are all electric motors kept oiled, clean and free from dirt accumulation?

LIGHTNING PROTECTION

- Has your radio or television antenna been equipped with a properly grounded lightning arrestor?

HEATING EQUIPMENT

- Have your stoves, furnace, chimney and smoke pipes been checked and cleaned where necessary within the past year?
- Are furnaces and stoves at least 18 inches from any exposed woodwork?
- Do any stove pipes run through attics or concealed spaces?
- Are smoke pipes, when running through combustible partitions, protected by a double ventilating metal thimble?
- Do you prohibit the use of gasoline or kerosene for starting or quickening fires in your home?

- Does your fireplace have a metal screen in front of it to prevent sparks from flying onto the carpet or furniture?
- Are all portable heaters of a type listed by the Canadian Standards Association?
- Is your portable oil heater always placed on a level floor to ensure proper operation?
- Do you always refill the fuel tanks of portable heaters out of doors and in the daylight?
- If you use a wick-type portable oil heater, do you trim the wick and clean it regularly?
- Do you always turn your portable oil heater out upon retiring at night or when moving it from one part of the house to another?

FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS

- Are small quantities of gasoline stored in safety cans?
- Have you made it a rule never to use flammable liquids like gasoline or kerosene for cleaning clothes or starting fires?
- Are oil saturated or paint rags properly disposed of or stored in metal containers?

SMOKING HABITS

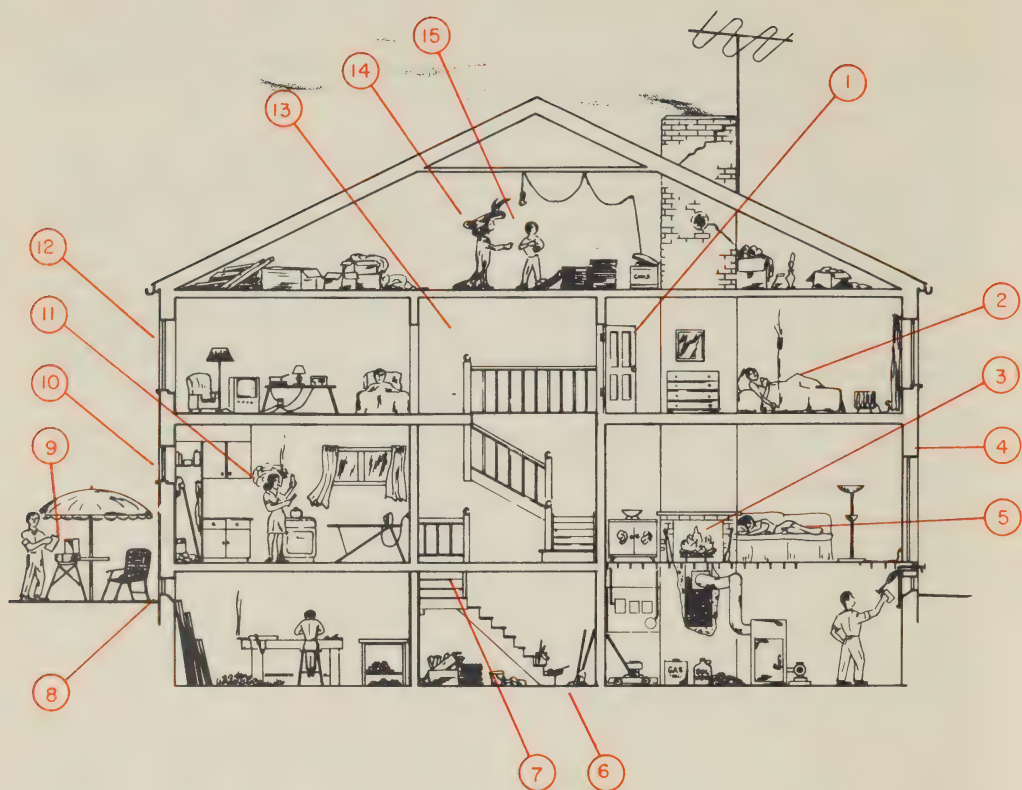
- Are approved design ash trays provided?
- Is smoking in bed strictly against the rule in your home?
- Do you make a bedtime check for smoldering butts lodged in chesterfields and also upholstered furniture?
- Are you careful how you dispose of cigarettes, cigars and pipe ashes?
- Are matches and lighters kept out of the reach of children?

GENERAL

- If you use L.P. gas, are the cylinders outside the buildings on a solid foundation and located away from windows and basement doors?
- Do you keep rubbish cleaned out of the attic, basement, closets, garage and yard?
- Do you use extreme care when using lighter fuel to ignite your barbecue?
- Do you spray your hair only away from open flames or lighted cigarettes?

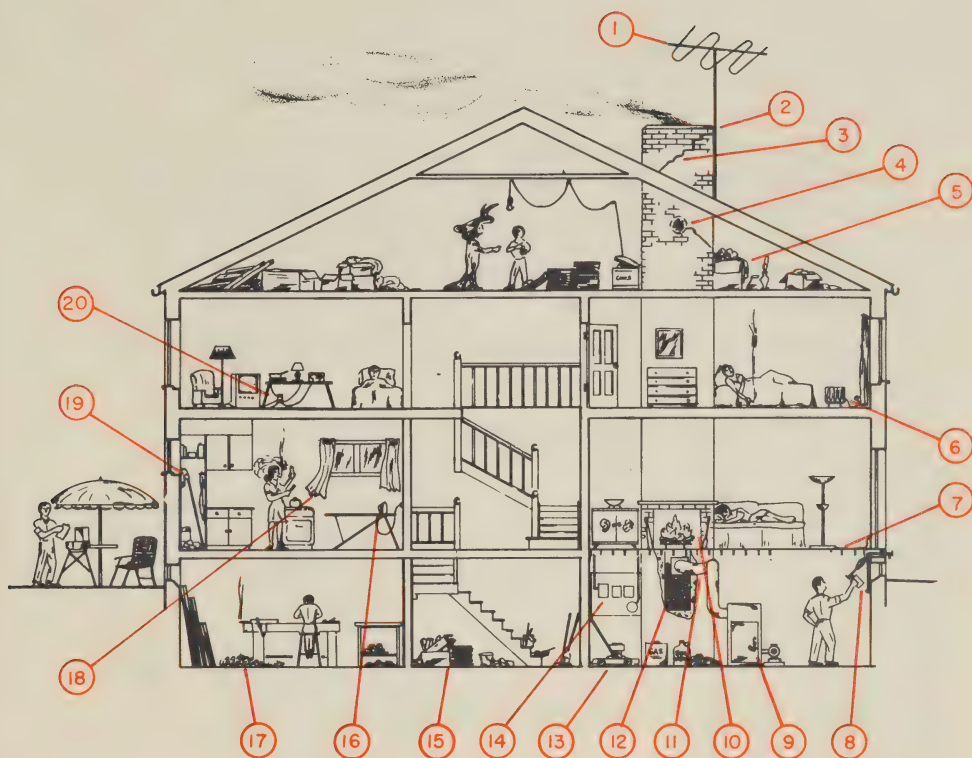
FIRE PROTECTION

- Have your fire extinguishers been checked and recharged if necessary within the past year?
- Do you have approved fire extinguishers?
- Do members of your family know how to use your fire extinguishers?
- Do you have enough garden hose supply-ing water?



Do you have these hazards to life safety in your home?

1. Sleeping with bedroom door open.
2. Smoking in bed.
3. Clothing catching fire from unscreened fireplace.
4. Walls without firestopping.
5. Incompetent baby sitter.
6. Exit route blocked by rubbish.
7. Stairway from basement without door.
8. No second exit from basement.
9. Misuse of flammable liquids in barbecue.
10. High windows hampering escape and rescue operations.
11. Use of flammable hairsprays while smoking.
12. No planned second escape route.
13. Highly combustible interior finish.
14. Matches within reach of children.
15. Children left unattended.



ARE THERE THESE FIRE HAZARDS IN YOUR HOME?

1. T.V. Antenna lacking lightning protection and placing undue strain on chimney.
2. Chimney too low, exposes roof.
3. No flue lining in chimney and poor mortar joints.
4. Flue connection papered over, not bricked in.
5. Rubbish in attic.
6. Exposed element electrical heater too close to combustibles.
7. Electric extension cords.
8. Thawing water pipe with open flame.
9. Poor maintenance of heating equipment.
10. Fireplace without insulating base, no fire screen.
11. Sagging fluepipe rusted through, too close to wood ceiling.
12. Soot accumulation in chimney.
13. Flammable liquids and gasoline appliances stored in home.
14. Improper electrical fuses.
15. Rubbish in cellar.
16. Electric heating appliance connected and unattended.
17. Accumulation of wood shavings and sawdust.
18. Curtains blowing over stove.
19. Wax and oil soaked mops and rags in cupboard.
20. "Octopus" wiring. Too many appliances overloading one outlet.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

"Fire Safety in the Home" was prepared by the Office of the Dominion Fire Commissioner, Fire Prevention Branch, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, with the co-operation and assistance of members of the Association of Canadian Fire Marshals and Fire Commissioners.

Constructive comment and criticism from users of the booklet is welcomed.

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Like many of the tragedies in life, fire, or at least its worst effects, can be avoided if we only *THINK* about it before-hand, and *ACT* wisely. Remember—if you learn the rules in this booklet, and never need them, you lose nothing if you never learn them and need them When fire occurs, you may lose everything—*INCLUDING YOUR LIFE.*

**Dominion Fire Commissioner
Department of Public works
Canada**

